Appoint Commissioners to a Monetary Conference to Be Held with a View to Secure International Bimetallism-The Agricultural Appropriation Bill Passed -A Motton to Take Up the Ratirend Pooling Bill Defeated in the Seants.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23. In the Senate to-day, tumediately ofter the reading of resterday's journal, Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.) gave notice of the following amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill:

Whenever the President of the United States. upon invitation of the Governments of Germany or Great Britain, or any of the Governments of Europe or otherwise, shall determine that this Government should be represented at any international or other conference to be held with a view to secure internationally a fixity of relative value between gold and silver as money, by means of a common ratio between those metals, with free mintage with such ratio, he shall be authorized to request the attendance of the Commissioners to be appointed as hereinafter provided, to attend such conference on behalf of the United States.

The number of such Commissioners shall be nine. The President of the United States shall appoint, by and with the consent of the Senate, three of said Commissioners prior to the ad-journment of this Congress. The other six members of said Commission shall be a joint committee of this Congress, three of said committee to be members of the Senate and three of the House of Representatives. If, after the adjournment of this Congress, there shall be any vacancies in said Commission so appointed by death, resignation, or otherwise, such vacancies shall be filled by appointment by the Presi-

For the compensation of said Commissioners and for all reasonable expenses connected therewith to be approved by the Secretary of State. including the proportion to be paid by the United States of the joint expenses of such conference, the sum of \$100,000, or so much there of as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated. If such Commissioners shall not be called upon serve no compensation shall be allowed

Mr. Wolcott said that it was with much hesi tation and after consultation with others that the amendment was offered. The chief embar rassment had arisen from the fact that it might ave been construed abroad as indicating as andue desire on the part of the United States that other countries should enter into some agreement for international bimetallism. But, smuch as nine months had to elapse between the adjournment of this Congress as the President of the United States of this country should be called upon to act with other nations in some conference looking to interna tional agreement regarding gold and silver rould be powerless to act except by the appoint ment of Commissioners, and would be unable to clothe them with proper authority or to have funds for the representation of the United States or for its share of the expenses of the conference it seemed wise to offer the amendment now

or for its share of the expenses of the conference, it seemed wise to offer the amendment now. The proposition, Mr. Wolcott added, would be satisfactory, he thought, to the bimetallists who voted for bimetalism, and it should be equally satisfactory to those bimetallists who professed adhesion to bimetallism, but voted against it [Laughter.] The President would naturally select for the three Commissioners whom he would appoint men outside of public life. The two Houses would select men best fitted to act in the matter. All Senators had knowledge of men among them who could well represent them in any international conference—men who had spent much of their lives in the study of the general financial questions of the country, and who had illumined the subject through years of thought and through utterances.

For these reasons, said Mr. Wolcott, it seemed better that Congress should name its membership of the proposed Commission. The Senate had, the other day, by a large majority declared its conviction that bimetallism through the United States should at once be inaugurated. There had been a disinclination to interfere with the business of the session, and a knowledge that nothing in the way of legislation could be practically accomplished at this time and under existing circumstances. But the Senate had declared its opinion—amid the suffering and the poverty and the paralysis of business, which had overtaken the land—that the way out was, not by waiting for the uncertain action of European countries, not by the abandonment of sliver and the adoption of gold monometallism, but by a return to the principles laid down by the Constitution, and by the financial policy which had brough prosperity to the country for more than a century.

"We are "he concluded "for bimetallism." rought prosperity to the country for more than

a century.

"We are," he concluded, "for bimetallism by
the United States alone. If other countries will
join us, so much the better. The adoption of
this amendment will give this country an opportunity to act in concert with other nations if
that cooperation shall be tendered us."

The amendment was referred to the Committee on Finance.

ee on Finance.
The act recently passed for a public building the Chicago having been found to contain a very mportant error—the use of the word "lowest" instead of "highest" in requiring the sale of the present building to the "lowest bidder"—a sill for the correction of the error was reported by Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) from the Committee on "ubile Buildings and was passed.

by Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) from the Committee on Public Buildings and was passed.

The consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was then proceeded with, this being the fourth day that it has been before the Senate.

Mr. Manderson (Rep., Neb.) offered an amendment, which was adopted, to pay to the Mismi Indians \$48.528 taken out of their tribal funds against their protest, in violation of the treaty of 1854, and paid to persons not entitled to it.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.) offered an amendment authorizing the Muskogee or Creek Nation to sell, transfer, and assign \$600.000 of indebtedness to it on the part of the United States, under the act of March 1, 1889, held in the treaty as a trust fund.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) did not see why an appropriation should not be made to pay the indebtedness directly.

propriation should not be debtedness directly.

Mr. Jones and that he offered the amendment in compliance with the request of the Council of in compliance with the request of the Council of the Council

e Creek Nation.
Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) agreed with Mr.
Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) agreed with Mr.
Hen that the money should be paid directly,
tindirectly: If there were to be \$22,000,000
surplus in the Treasury next year as the Sectary of the Treasury estimated) there would
no difficulty in paying \$500,000 to the Creek
dians. dians. After much discussion a substitute offered by

Mr. Aldrich for Mr. Jones's amendment was agreed to, as follows: "To enable the Secretary or the Treasury to pay the Creek Nation a por-tion of the sum held by the United States, \$300,000.

Management an addition was offered to this amendment an addition was offered by Mr. Morgan (Bern., Ala.) as follows: "And he same shall be paid in silver money." To which Mr. Aldrich moved to add the words, or such other lawful money as the Creek Nation shall desire." Mr. Morgan's proviso, with dr. Aldrich's amendment to it, was agreed to, Aldrich's amendment to it, was agreed to, Aldrich's amendment to it, was agreed to, Aldrich's in the following bill, and that the Indian Appropriation of the board aside informally.

Mr. George (Bern., Miss.) who has the Bank.

Profing bill, and that the Indian Appropriation bill be said saide informally.

Mr. George (hem., Miss.), who has the Bankrunicy bill in charge and wisies to obtain precedence for it, said that the latter portion of Mr. Butler's motion required unanimous consent, and he objected to it.

Mr. Harris (Benn., Tenn.) suggested to Mr. Butler to reserve his motion until after the indian Appropriation bill should be passed, adding. "If it is ever passed, which I doubt."

Mr. Hale (Rep., Mr.) interposed the point of order that Mr. Butler's motion was not debatable, and he was in that sustained by the Yuce-President.

resident. The vote was taken on Mr. Butler's motion, not it was defeated—yeas, 24; mays, 42. So the chair refused to take up the Pooling nill. The oflowing is the vote in detail (Republicans in alice, Democrats in Roman, Populists in small antials;

Apitalse:
Yaxa Hawra Blanchard, Butter, Caffery, Camden, Joneston, Carry, Danilel, Familianer, Gray, Harris, Higher, Harris, Higher, Hunton, Lindsay, Lodge, McPhersein, Membershol, Blanch, Wiskin, and Wolcole, Partice, Pang, Panason, Spare, Wolsin, and Wolcole, 24.

Yaza Mesara Addresh, Allaha, Alliana, Bate, Berry, ha Rosen, Call, Chandler, Clark, Cockroll, Lestes, Cambridge, Phys. Lett. B. (1998), 1998,

Butler addressed the Senate in justifica-in his effort to get up the Pooling bill. He air oly discharged his duty, he said. A many intimations had been made in the te and elsewhere, notably by the Senator New Hampshire (Mr. Chandler), that re was a great eleven-billion combination to reset he people, but he (Mr. hutler) asserted t there never had been a bill presented in the are in which the great masses of the people or investigations that iterested than in that bill. One of volette of it would be if it became a law to sent the targe trasts and combinations and sequence of the country from taking the railing and the people by the throat as they had out (Rep., Col.) remarked that not Manuscientia of the bonds and stocks in

NEW MOVE OF SILVER MEN.

INTERPORT A PROPOSITION LOOK.

ING TO A MONETARY CONFERENCE,

Senator Welcott Introduces as Amendment to the Sundry Civil Mill, Which Authorities the President, On the Invitation of Any of the Governments of Europe, to Any of the Governments of Europe, to Manual Conference in the World Day of the Senator Voice in the Invitation of Any of the Governments of Europe, to Manual Conference in the World Day of the Senate voice it, fairly, frankly, fully, and if the Senate voice in the World Day of Grant Voice in the Would have no further connects in the Manual Conference in the World Day of the Senate voice it down he would have no further connects in the Manual Conference in the Conference in the Manual Conference in

matter.

Mr. Ha'e (Rep., Me.) said that the Senator from South Carolina had the right, which every attorney who lost a case had, of "seolding the jury." A vote to take up the Senator's bill would be, Mr. Hale said, a practical confiscation to the property of the purp of the senator's bill would be, Mr. Hale said, a practical confiscation. the rest of the session. The appropriation listing to be passed or else there would have be an extra session of Congress, which nobody

to be an extra session of Congress, which honory wanted.

Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.) said that it might be some relief to the Seinstor from South Carolina to know that he could not pass his bill in trenty days. He himself was prepared to talk upon it twenty-four hourse [laughter], and he knew of at least twelve Senators who were determined to fight the bill to the utmost.

Mr. Kyle (Pop., S. D., said that Mr. White (Dem., Cal.) had asked him to say that he had a five days' speech to deliver against the Pooling bill, and Mr. Allen intimated that he could entertain the Senate for his proportion of time if the bill came up.

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.) in reply to Mr. Butler's speech, stated his relations with the bill as

Mr. (forman (Dem., Md.) in reply to Mr. Butler's speech, stated his relations with the bill as
a member of the Committee on inter-State Commerce. The best personal friends he had were,
he said, creat railroad magnates. They had
been pressing him, and he had been deluged with telegrams to support the bill.
There had been more men interested
in the Pooling bill than any other
measure before Congress. They had begged,
they had pleaded, and some of them had intimated threats, but his answer had been that in
the existing condition of affairs he would oppose taking up any measure in front of the bills
necessary to conduct the Government. He had
had the honor of being selected as Chairman of
the caucus of the Democratic party, to determine what measures should be considered, and
he had faithfully endeavored to carry out the
programme, which was: First, the Nicaraguan
Canal bill; second, any financial measures reported from the Finance Committee: third, the
Hankruptcy bill, with the appropriation bills
always above everything, and then the bills to
admit two new States. They had endeavored
faithfully to carry out that programme until the
special message of the President diotating what
he believed necessary for the honor and interest
of the Government. The subject of that mesage had consumed ten days of the time of the
Senate—ten precious days.

After a somewhat angry discussion between
Mr. Chandier (Rep., N. H.) and Mr. Wolcott
(Rep., Col.) the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was proceeded with until the
bill was, at 5:45, reported from the Committee
of the Whole to the Senate. All the amendments agreed to in Committee of the
Whole were agreed to in the Senate, but the

ents agreed to in Committee of the Vhole were agreed to in the Senate, but the

Whole were agreed to in the Senate, but the bill was still open to new amendments.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) offered an amendment to enable the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with and purchase from the Ogden Land Company, on behalf of the Indians on the Cataraugus and Allegheny reservations in New York, all the rights of the company to the lands in those reservations, not to exceed \$5 an acre, and approprating \$300,000 for the purpose. This was agreed to after having been amended, on motion of Mr. Pettigrew, so that no money or property belonging to the Indians shall be expended or used for the purpose without their consent.

expended or used for the purpose without their consent.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then passed and the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was taken up and became the unfinished business.

Mr. Pettigrew offered a resolution reciting that in the person of the late Frederick Douglass, death has borne away a most illustrious citizen, and permitting the remains to be in state in the rotunds of the Capitol to-morrow (Sunday), and he asked for its immediate consideration.

Mr. Gorman objected and the resolution went over.

over.

The day's session was closed with the delivery of eulogies on the late Representative Shaw of Wisconsin, and then the Senate, at 6:45 P. M., adjourned till Monday at 11 A. M.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN THE HOUSE. Extra Allowances Voted to Members' Clerks and Other Employees.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.-The entire session of the House to-day was devoted to the consideration of the General Deficiency Appropriation bill for the current year. The first items considered were several amendments providing extra pay for certain employees.

Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.) said the practice of thus increasing employees' pay when, in many instances, their duties had been lessened, was a growing evil. In this Congress it has been carried to greater lengths than ever before, and he desired to enter his protest against it.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.) said that in his twelve years' experience he had never known such a wholesale addition of pay as was proposed in this bill. It was wholly unprecedented. and he gave notice that in the House he would ask a separate vote on all these increases in salary, as it seemed impossible to defeat them in

committee.

Most of the increases were agreed to, but several were rejected on points of order.

Mr. Tracey's proposed amendment giving to every employee of the House and Senate an extra month's salary for the year was taken up and Mr. Sayres (Dem., Tex.) moved an amendment excluding all employees for whom special appropriation was made in the bill. Mr. Sayers's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Livingston (Dem., Ga.) offered an amend-

Mr. Livingston (lem., (ia.) offered an amendment to include clerks of members of the House. A point of order was sustained against this ameadment, from which ruling Mr. Livingston appealed. The Chair was overruled by a vote of

ameadment, from which ruling Mr. Livingston appealed. The Chair was overruled by a vote of 94 to 87 by tellers.

The ameadment was antagonized by Meesrs. Sayers and Dockery amid much confusion and excitement. Mr. Dockery, with great earnestness, said that the amendment could not be made effective to give members' clerks \$100 a month, because the law did not, recognize clerks to members and payments to them would not be allowed by the Comptroller of the Treasury, "If you want to do this thing," he said, "you will have to amend it so as to vote to members individually, as disbursing officers, \$100 a month. I ask members on both sides if they are ready to go on the record in favor of such a motion?"

Mr. Tracey expressed the hope that Mr. Livingston's proposition would not be added to his amendment. "We all know how how difficult it is," ne said, "to get a vote in the House on roll call for an extra expenditure." [Laughter.] Mr. Livingston's amendment was agreed to—yeas, 111; nays, 70, and the Tracey amendment as amended was then adopted—93 to 62.

Mr. Dockery gave notice that he would ask a separate vore on this amendment in the House. Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., O.) humorously responded to Mr. Dockery's suggestion that while he recognized the fact that the members of the Committee on Appropriations were ordained and consecrated to the defence of the Treasury against the assaults of Congress, the humblest and amaliest member of the House could rise.

committee on Appropriations were ordained and consecrated to the defence of the Treasury against the assaults of Congress, the humblest and smallest member of the House could rise, shake his fist in the air, and say he should put the House on record. "The members," he said, "are not afraid to go on record; at least they were not in the matter of the new ships for the navy the other day," and he continued: "If I remember rightly, the consecrated end of that contest got rather the worst of it." [Laughter.]

Mr. Dockery, responding, recalled the scene in the closing days of the Fifty-first Congress, when Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.), the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, stood in the able and pleaded with members of his own party to moderate their assaults against the Treasury; yet he pleaded in vain, but the country repudiated the Fifty-first Congress. Mr. Dockery said the appropriations of the Fifty-third Congress were pilling up dangerously cone to those of the billion-dollar Congress that had preceded it, and he did not propose to be driven from what he deemed to be his duty by either from the Democratic side, jeers which came from the Bepatical side or by jeers from the Democratic side, jeers which came from the Bepatic side of the sension to the delivery of emogres the samounts withheid from their pay on account of absances. Discussion on this was reserved.

An amendment offered by Mr. Bailey (Dem., Tex.) was agreed to, directing the payment of \$200.000

NEW RULES OF THE ROAD AT SEA. Navy Vessels and American Seamen to Be Warned of Their Postposement,

Washington, Feb. 23. The President has signed the joint resolution of Congress postponing the new Rules of the Road at Sea, which, according to Presidential proclamation should have gone into effect March 1. A new proclamation is expected to-morrow, and every effort will be made by wide publicity to warn American seamen that the new regulations, which have been generally circulated, are to be ignored. It will be necessary for the Navy Department to send cablegrams to several war ships to prevent them from putting the new code into operation March 1. The cruiser Chicago, which arrived at dibraitar foday will be at sea, bound for New York, on that date, and unless warned in time would be exposed to great danger in approaching the United States coast with the discarded signals. The Philadeiphia, at Honolulu, must be notified, as well as a dmirral Meader aquadron, in the West Indie. All this trouble is caused by Great Britain's failure at the last moment to carry into effect these raises, which were adopted by the Maritime Confectness at Washington in 1889, on motion of the English delegates. will be necessary for the Navy Depart-

THE CABLE TO HAWAII.

The Grounds of the Opposition to It and

WARHINGTON, Feb. 23.-The deadlock between the Senate and the House over the former's amendment to the Consular and Diplomatic bill, anthorizing the laying of a telegraphic wire between the United States and Hawaii, has been persistent. The opposition to this project seems to be

based on several grounds, and perhaps an underlying sentiment is that the cable would be preliminary to annexation, and that its authorization would be a step toward the latter. Hence these members of the House who have undertaken the task of supporting Mr. Cleveland's Hawalian policy thus far, oppose the cable. Mr. Gray, in the Senate, indicated the same point: "If we are to annex the Hawalian Islands, let as annex them first, and construct the cable afterward, when the military necessity arises, But I do object to have the question prejudged, and to have the people of the United States committed to annexation in this indirect manner." Nevertheless, the Senate agreed to the cable amendment by the strong vote of 36 to 25, which gives a clue to the prevailing centiment about Hawaii. Apart from this general view, several other

points have been made against the plan. One is that it should be undertaken by private capital; that there are to-day nine submarine cables connecting the United States with foreign countries, all built by private subscription. In contrast with these, the pending amendment expressly provides that the Hawaiian cable shall be "owned and operated by the United States Government," and it authorizes the President to contract for laying it and to direct the prosecution of the work. It appropriates \$500,000 as a first installment of the cost, which is expected

It is urged that there is nothing in the amendment prescribing when the cable shall be begun or completed; no provision for a Board of Di-rectors or other officers to look after the work; nothing that limits the ultimate amount of expenditure, and, in fact, there are none of the usual safeguards in such enterprises. Here the answer is, however, that the friends of the cable give the President entire authority to contract for the work and to direct its prosecution, so that it is unseemly for its opponents to say that there are no safeguards. The friends of annexation are willing to trust to the eminent wisdom of Mr. Cleveland in this matter, even if its enemies are not. A broader objection however is that if the

project is pursued at all a company ought to be formed, which could then be chartered and aided. This was what was done when the Senate, in a previous Congress, passed a Hawaiian cable bill; and at the present time there is a bill before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs for incorporating, as the International Cable Company, Admiral Irwin, William Alvord, W. H. Diemond, A. S. Hartwell, John D. Spreckels, and other men of wealth and enterprise, who propose to build a line from San Francisco to Japan by way of Hawaii. Congress aid that company it would avoid comnitting the United States to the business of building telegraphs. The reply to this view is that no private com-

pany can make a cable to Hawaii pay as an investment for capital. When the Senate, several years ago, proposed to subsidize such a com-pany, the amount of the subsidy was almost or quite equal to what is now estimated as the entire cost of the cable. In other words, it began by practically giving the company the cable. Under the present plan about the same amount may be laid out, but a practical difference is that the United States, and not private individuals, will own the wire. The present plan allows a contract to be made with a company to lay the cable and also to operate it. If the United States lays the cable it may afterward be sold to a private company, which should lay wire from Hawall to Japan; for a cable clear across the Pacific would, of course, get a much greater amount of business than one terminating at Honolulu. But for the present the latter alone is under consideration, and, as has been said, a private company cannot build it as an investment, or at least save as a part of a full trans-Pacific route. Mr. Hitt statest during the House debate that he had shortly before had a conversation with Admiral Irwin, who is named as an incorporator in the other bill just spoken of, and that the Admiral toid him that he and his associates had no thought of contravening the measure adopted by the Senate. He also fully conceded that no returns could be expected from the line to Hawaii, but he hoped that if the Government should build this latter it could be used as part of a trans-Pacific line.

The fact is that many private companies have sought to get the benefit of Government aid for such a project. A little more than twenty years ago sea soundings were made by Helknap, and ever since the matter has been more or less discussed. In the first bill presented for the purpose Lelan! Stanford was among the proposed incorporators. Then in 1877 Hawaii granted a charter to Audley Coote, an Englishman, and promised a subsidy. Cyrus W. Field then became interested in the matter. About haif a dozen years aco still another company was formed at Honolulu, which hoped to get \$500.000 from the Hawaiian Government. Then came the proposition of several years ago which Gen. Hartwell advocated, and wh quite equal to what is now estimated as the en-tire cost of the cable. In other words, it began

came the proposition of several years ago which Gen. Hartwell advocated, and which the Senate voted for, but which the House rejected by 86 to 136.

In all these projects the absolute need of Government aid has been conceded, and it is so with the various British projects for a cable between Vancouver and Australasia. When the House refused to sanction the earlier project, Hawaii was under a different Government, and the great train of events that point to its incorporation into our political system had not begun. Of course, the case is made vastly stronger under the circumstances of to-day in visw of the pending project for building the Nicaragua Canal through Government aid, at a cost of perhaps \$100.000.000, the amount involved in the present scheme is not startling.

It is a striking fact that American vessels, both in number and tonnage, far surpass the augregate of all other vessels that visit the ports of the Hawaiian Islands. In addition the Hawaiian vessels are owned almost entirely by Americans. The American vessels numbered 238 for the year 1803, with 181,817 aggregate tonnage; the Hawaiian, 23, with 21,055 tonnage; the German, 5, with 5.062; the Japanese, 4, with 7.167; other nationalities, 2, with "2,245. Even the greater part of the British tonnage consisted of trans-Pacific steamships that merely called at Honolulu.

Again, it is an extraordinary fact that more American vessels arrive at Honolulu than at any other foreign port. The American tournage also of ships arriving at Honolulu is surpassed, it is declared, only at Southampton, Yoko-hama, and perhaps Liverpool. Honolulu is dominated by Americans, who also own most of the land plantations and farms outside of the city. On a total valuation of \$88,000.000 for these lands American cutzens owned \$21.700.000 and Hawaiian-born Americans staded to be about. Three times more than that of all other coun-

these lands American citizens owned \$21,700,000 and Hawaiian-born Americans \$4,400,000.
Our commerce going there is stated to be about "three times more than that of all other countries put together." while nearly all Hawaii's exports come to the United States.
And vate even in this matter, which is cited as an argument for a cable, there is a note of warning. A report of Consul-General Mills, made as late as Jan 30, 1895, gives a list of merchandise, including time, flour, bran, rolled harley, &c., which had come that mouth from Canada, whereas such goods used formerly to be brought, as a matter of course, from the United States. This diversion of trade is traced to the fact that the British steamships from Vancouver to Australia, touching at Honolulu, are subsidized.

The value of a cable to Hawaii is obvious, on commercial as on political and military grounds. It is true that it might be cut in time of war, but up to the declaration of war it would serve its purpose of warning and assistance.

purpose of warning and assistance. DEBTS OF THE PACIFIC ROADS. The Substitute for the Reilly Bill Submit-ted to the House Testerday,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.-A report accompanying the substitute for the bill to adjust the indebtedness of the Pacific railways to the Government of the United States agreed upon by the Committee on Pacific Railroads was laid before the House to-day. The report was pro-pared by Mr. James B. Reilly of Pennsylvania. Chairman of the Committee on Pacific Rail-roads (who is not elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress). It states that the committee has not seen proper to assume the responsibility of recommending a settlement of the companies' indebtedness by accepting payment of the principal of the subsidy bonds only, which involves the remission of one-half or more of the Government claim, all of which the committee is anisated may be recovered under the terms and provisions of the bill heretofore reported.

"The bill herewith submitted "the report continues." is substantially the bill heretofore reported, undiffed so as to provide for the paying ment to the United States of the principal of the subsidy bonds issued by it to aid in the construction of said reads instead of the payment of the principal of the mental of the payment of the paying ability of the transport of the first mortange, as the original bill contemplated."

The report explaints that under the new bill the companies are to pay in each to the Serretary of the Treasury a sum equal to the full amount of the principal of the subsidy bonds, and thereupon the amount to the sinking fund is to be delivered to the companies.

The report concludes with the statement that the committee believes that the provisions can be and will be carried out by the companies. cipal of the subsidy bonds only, which involves

VETOED BY THE PRESIDENT

BILL INCORPORATING THE NO. CIETY OF AMERICAN FLORISTS.

Also a Bill Granilag a Pension to One Hiram H. Rhen, Whose Claim for a Pension, the President Declares, Was a "Barefaced and Impudent Frand," WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.-The President reurned to the House to-day without his approval. the bill incorporating the Society of American Florists. In vetoing the measure the President

"No sufficient reason is apparent for the in-

corporation of this organization under Federal

laws. There is not the least difficulty in the way of the accomplishment, under State laws,

by the incorporators named in the bill, of every

purpose which can legitimately belong to their

orporate existence. The creation of such a corporation by a special act of Congress estabshes a veratious and troublesome precedent. There appears to be no limit in the bill to the value of the real and personal property which the proposed corporation may hold, if acquired by donation or hequest. The limit of \$50,000 applies only to property acquired by purchase. A conclusive objection to the bill is tound in the fact that it falls to carry out the purpose and objects of those interested in its passage. The promoters of the bill are forists, who undoubtedly seek to advance floriculture. The declared object of the proposed incorporation is, however, stated in the bill to be 'the elevation and advancement of hortculture in all its branches, to increase and diffuse the knowledge thereof, and for kindred purposes in the interest of hortculture. It is entirely clear that the interest of horticulture. It is entirely clear that the interests of florists would be badly served by a corporation confined to the furtherance of garden culture."

The House bill granting a petusion to Hiram R. Rhea and repealing an act approved March 3, 1871, was also returned without approval. Hea was penisoned under a private act. In returning the bill the President says that in 1892 a letter from the Commissioner of Pensions was presented to the Congress exhibiting facts which established in a most satisfactory manner that the claim for pension allowed by the special act was a "barefaced and impudent fraud, apported by deliberate perjury."

"This letter," the President says, "appears to be the moving cause of the passage of the bill now before me. The payment of a pension under the fraudulent act has been suspended since Jan. 29, 1893, and since that time no information has been received from the fraudulent pensioner. The circumstances developed called for the repeal of the law of 1871 placing him upon the pension roll. This is accomplished in the second section of the bill under consideration, which section of the bill under consideration, which section of the bill under consideration, which section of the bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to place upon the pension roll this identical frandalent pensioner, under a certificate numbered precisely the same as that hereto ration may hold, if acquired by donation or bequest. The limit of \$50,000 applies only to rederate soldiers or sympathizers white said thea was attempting to cooperate with the Union forces, &c. Inasmuch as the letter of the Commissioner of Pensions, to which reference has been made, and which forms part of the committee's report on this bill, is the basis of its repealing provision, and inasmuch as this letter furnishes evidence that the pensioner was, when injured, a very disreputable member of a band of armed rebels, and was wounded by Union soldiers, I cannot understand why the same bill, which for this reason purges the pension rolls of his name, should in the same breath undo its work and direct his name to be rewritten on the rolls.

rolls.
"If the facts before Congress justified the repeal of the law under which this man fraudulently received a pension for nearly twenty
years," the President says in conclusion, "they
years," the President says in conclusion, "they certainly do not justify the provision directing his name to be put on the rolls again with a view to further examination of his case or for any other purpose."

The President also vetoed the bill authorizing the Kansas City, Oklahoma and Pacific Kallway Company to construct a road through Indian reservations in Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and New Mexico. He says:

"This bill contains concessions more comprehensive and sweeting than any even presented."

This bill contains concessions more comprehensive and sweeping than any ever presented for my approval, and itseems to me the rights and interests of the Indians and the Government are the least protected. The route apparently desired, through or into one State and three Teritories, is described as indefinitely as possible, and does not seem to be subject to the approval, in its entirety, of the Secretary of the Interior or any other Government agency having relation to the interest involved. There is no provision for obtaining the consent of the Indians through whose territory and reservations trails may be located. Though it is proposed to build the railroad through Territories having local courts convenient to their inhabitants, all controversies that may arise out of the location and building of the road are, by the provisions of the bill, to be passed upon by the United States Circuit and District Courts for the District of Kansas, and such other courts as may be authorized District Courts for the District of Kansas, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress. The bill provides that the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian reservations without distinction as to citizenship of the parties, so far as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. This provision permits the subordination of the jurisdiction of Indian courts, which we are bound by treaty to protect, to the 'provisions of this act.' and to the interests and preference of the railroad company for whose benefit the bill under consuderation is intended. The President concludes by saying that the rights and interests of the Indians are important in every view, and should be scrupulously protected.

THE NEW BATTLE SHIPS.

Naval Bill a Matter of Discussion. WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.-The friends of the Naval Appropriation bill are said to be some what concerned over Senator Gorman's probable attitude toward that measure. It is feared that he is not as enthusiastic in its support as those Senators who constitute the Committee on Naval Affairs. That committee has unanimously oncurred in the Naval bill, which passed the House overwhelmingly this week. It provides for three new battle ships, and was a recognition by the House of the popular demand for ships of the highest fighting capacity.

Mr. Gorman is not a member of the Naval Committee, but, with Senators Hale and Black-Committee, but, with Senators Hale and Blackburn, is a member of the Sub-Committee on Appropriations, which will have charge of the Naval bill when it comes up for passage, probably on Tuesday. Mr. Gorman is Chairman of the sub-committee and will have charge of the Naval bill. Messrs, Hale and Blackburn are members of the Naval Committee as well as of the Appropriations Committee. They will feel bound by the unanimous vote of the Naval Committee to push the bill in its present shape. Mr. Gorman is bound by no such instructions, and it is feared that in view of the condition of the Treasury he may want to retrench somewhat and amend the bill to the disadvantage of the buttle ships project.

and amend the bill to the disadvantage of the battle ships project.

Mr. Gorman has always been considered a stanch friend of the new navy. It was largely through his interest and positive aid in building up the new navy that the Baltimore capitalis a decided to build two shipyards, and have already turned out some superior specimens of American skill in making war ships. Atthough the passage of this bill may be of somewhat remote interest to the Baltimore yards, because of their lack of capacity at the present time to build battle ships, it is known that the Baltimoreans are anxious to have the bill become a law, because of the boom it will give to naval shipbuilding, and the consequent moral certainty that in this revival they will have a share, as necessary smaller craft are to be called for in the future.

Friends of Mr. Gorman, therefore, deny that he is lukewarm in the matter, and they declare

he is lukewarm in the matter, and they declar-that when the Naval bill comes up for final pas-sage he will in no way delay it and will not take sage he will in no way delay it and will not take any active part in curtailing the appropriation for the battle ships. The fact that the liaitimore yards have not benefited by other bills? providing for large craft, such as armoved crusers of the New York type or battle ships of the Indianatype, Mr. Gorman's friends say in no wise affected his warm support of those bills, and it is declared that he will not waver in the present instance, although he believes in curtailing the appropriations wherever it is possible and practicable. It is declared, however, that he does not believe in practising economy at the expense of the naval defences of the country.

Killed Himself After a Quarrel with His

Wife. John Reilly, 35 years old, of 150 Morris street, Jersey City, committed suicide yesterday morn-ing. His wife went out to the kitchen about 7 o'clock to prepare breakfast. When the meal was ready she went to their bedroom to call her husband, and found him hanging from a clothes rack with kis knews bent under nim. The body westill warm, and Mrs. Reilly cut the rope. A doctor was called, but his services were of no avail. Reilly had had a bitter quarrel with his wife on Friday night, and threatened to kill him self.

Ladies' Day at the Catholic Cinb. The Catholic Club at 120 West Fifty-ninth street was crowded yesterday afternoon between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock, the occasion bring the last ladies' day of the season. There was an abundance of howers, an entertaining variety performance, and a delightful luncheon provided for the visitors.

Capt. Squires's Body Comes Ashore, PATCHOGUE, L. L., Feb. 23.—The body of Capt. Squires, muster of the ill-fated schooner Lewis V. Place came ashore at the Shinnecock life saving station this morning. It was taken to the hone of his brother at Bridgehampton.

NOTES OF THE FINE ARTS.

The H. Welf, Jr., Collection of Paintings

The collection of paintings made in the ourse of the past fifteen years by Mr. H. Wolff, Jr., and now displayed at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries prior to their sale at auction on next Thursday even-ing, is a little old-fashioned, in that it contains many works by artists whose vogue has passed. There are a number of very attractive paintings, however, a few of them by artists of the first order. With Mr. Wolff's collection are included two paintings belonging to the estate of the late Augustus Kountre and several from the estate of the late John McKesson, and to be sold at the same time.

Hilton's

Famous

Specific

Colds

and the

Prevention

Pneumonia

Supplied in

tracks and found Pennington insensible between

MORAL LAW AND ART.

MONTCLAIR, Feb. 23.-"The Moral Law in

the Domain of Art" was the theme of discussion

Dyke said that there was a generally sufficient

ides of a moral law which distinguished right

from wrong, and the question then occurred as to whether the moral law recognized the domain

of art, and whether art recognized a moral law

Some condemned art altogether because art was

BEAVER COLLEGE BURNED.

The painting of most consplcuous interest at this time is the large "Sunset," by the late leorge Inness, bearing date of 1862. It is a large cappas, wonderfully fine in its composition and its knowledge of tree forms, broad in manner, and large in an artistic sense. It will not suffer by comparison with many of Inness's later works. Vibert's large canvas, representing with fine humor and great No. 3 technical skill "Gulliver and the Lilipureproductions of it, and there is a charming ittle cabinet painting by the same artist of "A Mountebank" balancing a peacock feather on the tip of his nose. Jacques's large "Watering the tip of his nose. Jacques's large "Watering Sheep" is an admirable example of his method. and there is a fine cow picture by Van Marcke. A charcoal sketch of "The Block House" by Millet, is an interesting souvenir, made by Millet at Barbizon as a study for an illustration to a book on American history.

Among the other pictures in the collections these may be mentioned: Schreyer's large painting, "Pursued;" a conspicuous Bonguereau, Return from the Vintage;" "The Post of Danger," a broad and powerful work by De Neuville; a more minute military study, "A Soldier Resting." by Détaille; a little landscape bit
"Cedars of Lebanon," by Gérôme; two or three
of the facile paintings by Sanchez-Perrier; an
interesting picture, "The Storm," by Jules
Brêton; a "Head of a Baby," by Sir Thomas
Lawrence, and examples of the work of such
men as Kaemmerer, Toulmouche, Escosura,
Boks, Jacquet, Mauve, Pior, Aubert, Meyer von
Bremen, Grust, Berne-Bellecour, Jiminez, and
Boldini, Amour, the few American paintings
are works by S. J. Guy, Samuel Coleman, the
late A. B. Durand, Jervis McEntee, M. F. H. De
Haus, Eastman Johnson, W. L. Picknell, and
the late A. H. Wyant.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Redmond, who spent
last summer in the Netherlands, have on view
at the Klackner traileries in West Twentyeighth street a very attractive showing of their dier Resting," by Détaille; a little landscape bit

ar. and Mrs. John J. Redmond, who spent last summer in the Netherlands, have on view at the Klackner trafferies in West Twenty-eighth street a very attractive showing of their season's work in Holland. Mr. Redmond's bits of Dutch scenery in town and country are really very faithful expressions of the spirit of the place, excellent in drawing, simple and direct in treatment, almost sketchy in fact, and excellent in character. Some of them may be a triffe thin in feeling, but they sparkle with sunshine, or give us a good idea of the atmospheric grays of that charming country. His figure drawings, nude and semi-nude, in pastel, are careful and well-studied in modelling, but lacking in pictorial interest as in subtity. Mrs. Redmond's contributions to this joint exhibition of somesisty pictures are some very spirited and brilliant flower pieces and still-life studies, both in water color and pastel. Her treatment of gay biossoms and richly colored vegetables, as well as of poisshed brass and copper utensils, is really successful in a decorative way.

The water colors of Japanese and Samoan scenes, and the colored glass designs to be shown by Mr. John La Farge at the Durand-Ruel galleries preparatory to their shipment to Paris for exhibition at the Champ de Mars Salon in the spring, will be open to the public to-day, and remain on view for the week only.

Those curious phantasies in highly colored paint, which Mr. P. Marcius-Simons has done in the vague name of symbolism, are attracting extraordinary attention at the Avery galleries. They are bewildering in their beauty of color and utter incoherence of ideas.

There was a reception and water color exhibition at the rooms of the Metropolitan School of Fine Arts in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon that was largely attended by the students and their friends.

Handy Bottles. Crittenton

THE SECRET SOCIETY DECREE To Be Read To-day in All the Catholic Churches in the Newark Blocess.

Bishop Wigger of the diocese of Newark has decided to promulgate the decree forbidding Catholics from joining or retaining membership in the Knights of Pythias, Sons of Temperance, and Odd Fellows. He has forwarded to each pastor in his diocese the letter of Cardinal Monaco to Mgr. Satelli containing the official notification of the Papal prohibition. This letter, with comments by Bishop Wigger, will be read to-day in all the Catholic churches in the diocese of Newark. In his letter to the pastors the Bishop says:

"It is evident from the above decree sand tioned as it is by the Holy Father himself, that for the future it will be unlawful for any Catholic to join any of the three societies, viz.: Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, and Knights of Pythins, as it is also forbidden to those who have already joined to remain in them. For good Catholics, sincere and obedient children of the Church, this declaration of the ecclesiastical authority at Rome is sufficient. The knowledge that these societies are forbidden will prevent authority at Rome is sufficient. The knowledge that these societies are forbidden will prevent them from joining them and will induce those who have already become members to sunder their connection with them. A good and devout Catholic desires above all to please God and to save his immortal soul. He knows that he can do this only by yielding ready and cheerful obedience to God's Church, the holy Catholic Church, testablished by our Lord Jesus Christ, whose representative on earth is the Supreme Pontiff, the Bishop of Rome. No difficulty, no earthly consideration, no fear of temporal loss, no prospect of earthly gain, will ever tempt him to refuse that obedience which he owes to his Church. Scanter German's Attitude Toward the

we do not believe that many of the faithful "We do not believe that many of the faithful of this diocese are members of any one of those three societies, and we are convinced that a great part of those who have joined any of them have done so in good faith. Now, however, that Rome declares that it is not lawful to belong to them, they will heed the voice of authority, that speaks to them in the name of the Holy Father, and will at once separate themselves from those societies, even if the doing so entails on them a considerable pecuniary loss; for as true children of the Church they will be ever mindful of that solemn injunction of our Lord Jesus Christ, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His justice."

'Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His justice.'

"And God will bless them for making this sacrifice for conscience sake, and for their ready and fillal obedience to His holy Church. We may also be permitted to express the that He will make good even this temporal loss by bestowing upon them, and the members of their families, the blessing of good health, by preserving them from misfortune or the many accidents that so frequently come upon our fellow-beings. low-beings.

"We confidently hope therefore, that no Catholic in the diocese will join any of those forbidden societies in the future, and that those who have done so in the past will soon after the publication of this decree sinder their consultation of the past will soon after the publication of this decree sinder their consultation. nection with them, thus proving that they a Catholics not merely in name but in very deed

WANTED TO SEE MISS ANNA GOULD. A Curious Throng at the Harlem Opera House Yesterday Afternoon,

The expectation of seeing Miss Anna Gould and her future husband, Count Castellane, at the matines performance at the Harlem Opera House vesterday attracted a large crowd of curious persons to the theatre. The announcement had been made that the Count and his rich American flancée, together with a large box party, would go to see Mrs. Potter and Mr. Rellew in "Charlotte Corday." As a consequence, tickets were gobbled up without asking the prices, and a booming business was done at the box office. An inquisitive crowd of 500 men, women, and children of an economical turn of mind preferred to stand on the sidewalk. Persons in the theatre looked in vain for the Courant his finnee. The crowd cutaids shivered i patience for three hours, when a policuma cinerged from the theatre and shouled:

"Move on out of this."
"But, please sir, we want to see Miss Gould and the Count, 'one woman pleaded.
"Well, you ran't see Miss Gould, nor the Count, for they ain't inside. No get away from here," was the officer's answer.
"Oh, ain't that just too mean!" said the woman. man.

Mr. Raöul-Duval entertained a large box

Mr. Raöul-Buval entertained a large box

The guests Mr. Raoul-Duval entertained a large box party at the Hariem Opera House. The guests of Mr. Raoul-Jiaval were Mrs. Charles S. Iwage, Miss M. Hall, Miss Pomeroy, Miss Corbin, Prince Ludecki, Mrs. Van Hensselaer Cruger, Prince and Princess Hatzfeldt, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting John Bloodgood, Miss Hewitt, and P. K. Collier,

Prince Ludgeki, Mrs. Ara Renseraer Cruser,
Prince and Princes Harzfeldt, Mrs. Brockholst
Cutting John Bloodgood, Miss Hewitt, and P.
F. Collier.

Cid Massachusetts Meeting House Hursed,
Did Massachusetts Meeting House Hursed,
Prittspield, Mass. Feb. 22.—The old Peru
meeting house, one of the best known churches
in the State, was entirely destroyed by fire last
in the State, was entirely destroyed by fire last
highest church in the State, its alitinde being 2.300 feet above the scale level. Its roof was
a water-main shed, the water on the cost side
flowing mits the Consectiont Niver, and that on
the west into the House, it retained its original galactics, Lox paws, and hoge pulpit, and
the original plus shingles were on the roof. The
fire is supposed to have been incendiary, as there
had been no fire in the building for a week.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

A BILL REORGANIZING THE PER-SONNEL OF THE NAFT.

Secretary Herbert In Confident that It Will Pass Before the End of the Week-A Set tlement with Arkonsas Which Reclaims Vant Additions to the Public Domain-A Call for Bids for 120,000 Pounds of Navy Ping Tobacco for the Jack Tars

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23. Secretary Herbert is confident that the bill reorganizing the personnel of the navy will pass Congress and become a law before the end of next week. The bill originally introduced for this purpose, which was drawn by a joint committee and which was killed through the opposition of the staff, has been materially modified and now receives the support of all bureau chiefs. It has been read by the President, who, it is said, has not only agreed to sign it after its it is said, has not only agreed to sign it after its passage by Congress, but has promised to urge its passage. The House Committee on Rules, it is expected, will bring in a special order on Monday or Tuesday providing for a vote on the bill, and the Senate, it is anticipated, will be in a position to take it up by about Wednesday next. The new bill, which has resulted from the mediation of Secretary Herbert between the contending factions, will work great changes in the navy, the chief noveity being that it confers actual rank on all staff officers without reducing their pay.

The Senate Committee on Commerce this morning ordered a favorable report on the nomination of Albert B. Stearns to be Appraiser of Merchandise for the district of Boston. Charges had been filed with the committee by Lewis A. Dogo, the incumbent of the office, to the effect that the office, when held by Stearns under Cleveland's former Administration, was improperly managed. The committee find nothing to substantiate the charge, and the nominee will be confirmed.

The President has before him the papers in five cases wherein Executive action is asked for and wherein the recommendations by Government officers assigned to investigate the cases are that the present incumbents be removed from office. The cases are those of Internal Revenue Collector Kearns of Pittsburgh, Superintendent Townsend of the Philadelphia Mint, Customs Collector Manague of Washington, Customs Collector Houck of Rochester, N. Y., and Recorder Taylor of the District of Columbia. The latter case was sent to the President by the Civil Service Commission with a recommendation for removal four months ago, but the President has not taken the matter up, as there is, in connection with the charges in this instance, a libel suit pending in the courts of the District which may be decided within the next two years. In the other cases definite action is expected within the next week or so.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secrewherein the recommendations by Government

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secre tary of the Interior acting upon the reports of the agents designated by them respectively to investigate the condition of the account between the United States and the State of Arkansas, have this day sent to Congress an agreement between the United States and Arkansas, signed by them on behalf of the United States, and James P. Clarke on behalf of Arkansas, in which it is agreed that all the bonds held by the United States against Arkansas, except \$1.60,000, shall be surrendered to that State, and that the State shall protect those bonds, meet the interest thereon from and after Jan. 1, 1895, redeem them at maturity, pay \$5.72 in cash within thirty days, and quit claim to the United States all claims and demands whatever she may have or hold against the United States under the public land laws thereof, not already patented, allowed or confirmed to that State by the Secretary of the Interior. This settlement reclaims vast additions to the public domain, subject to the future disposition of Congress, some of the lands thus reclaimed being valued by those familiar with them at as much as \$12 per acre. The settlement seems to be an equitable one to both sides. the agents designated by them respectively to

The Paymaster-General of the navy has called for bids on 120,000 pounds of navy plug chewing tobacco, which will be opened at the New York Navy Yard, March 30. The specifications are very strict, and a similar amount purchased are very strict, and a similar amount porchased last year cost 2736 cents per pound. Jack Tar is exceedingly fastidious about his chewing to-bacco, which is highly sweetened and flavored. None of the ordinary commercial brands are acceptable on a man-of-war. Unusual care is taken in preparing navy plug, and it is only by purchasing it in large quantities that enlisted men can afford the luxury.

Postmaster-General Bissell has received a report from Post Office Inspector T. B. Laughlin WAS PENNINGTON ASSAULTED?

WAS PENNINGTON ASSAULTED?

Be Does Not Remember It, but the Rallroad Officials Think He Was,
Coroner Creamer of Brooklyn was directed
last night to take the ante-mortem statement of
Charles Pennington, the motorman of crosstown car 3,349, who was injured early on Friday morning in the neighborhood of Norman
and Manhattan avenues by what was said to be
a rear-end collision with Flushing avenue car
1,939. His car was found going along Manhattan avenue toward Driggs avenue without a
motorman by Policeman Vanze. Vanze and the
conductor, Henry Pearce, went back along the
tracks and found Pennington insensible between on a case relating to an alleged violation of the mail addressed to Miss Brown of Kanesville, Ill.

Ex-Mayor Ketchum of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has been appointed Chief of the Stationery Division of the Interior Department.
Wallace McLaurin of Mississippi, a brother of Senator McLaurin of that State, has been appointed an assistant atterney in the Department of the Interior to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Judge Womack to be chief clerk of the department. of the department.

conductor. Henry Pearce, went back along the tracks and found Pennington insensible between the tracks on Manhattan avenue, between Norman and Nassau avenues.

Pennington was taken to St. Catherine's Hospital, where a part of the lower portion of his spine was found to be crushed. This was removed yesterday. His scalp was also torn away from the base of the skull to the top of his head. House Surgeon Waldren said last night that this wound must have been made with a knife or some other sharp instrument.

The railroad officials have from the first declared that Pennington must have been assaulted. Penrice told the police that Pennington seemed to be drunk when he took out the car. The depot superintendent denies this, and said last night that Pennington was perfectly sober, and both were talking before the car started away. Pearce didn't show up at the denot yesterday, and nobody knew what had become of him. The police arrested Frank McCandless, the motorman of the Flushing avenue car. He was held in the Ewen Street Police Court to await the result of Pennington's injuries.

During lucid moments in the hospital yesterday Pennington said that all he remembered was that his car was run into from behind by another car. Then he found himself in a cot in St. Catherine's Hospital. Representative Murray of South Carolina, the only colored member of the House of Representatives, endeavored unsuccessfully to-day to setailies, endeavored unsuccessfully to-day to secure favorable action mona a resolution permitting the remains of the late Frederick Douglass to lie in state to morrow in the roundia of the Capitol. The matter was brought to the attention of Speaker Crist too late to be presented to the House before the execution of the special order, the delivery of enlogies upon the late Senutor Vance, was entered on. He informed Mr. Marray that had be given notice of his desire to present the resolution earlier in the day he would have given him an appearunity to offer it for the action of the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.-The Chief Con-Dr. Van Dyke and Kenyon Cox Talk About Them Belore the Montelair Outlook Cinb. structor of the navy has reported to the department that the Fish Commission steamer Albatross is unseawarthy, and has advised that it will be dangerous to send her to the Behring Sen patrol this year without excusive repairs, which the may cannot undertake, as the yea-sel belongs to another branch of the Governbefore the Outlook Club last night, and papers were read by the Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Kenyon Cox of New York city. Dr. Van

ment.

The gubboat Castine, bound for Madagascar, arrived at Gibraltar this morning, and, after coaling, will continue her voyage by way of the Suez Canal. The cruiser Chirago has also arrived at Gibraltar on her return to New York.

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